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THE REFLECTOR.

RELIGION THE SAFEGUARD OF FREEDOM.

If the noble and dear bought heritage of our freedom is to descend an undiminished patrimony to our children and our children's children, it must be by the agency of principles which bring the retributions of a future world to bear on the destinies of the present.—For myself, I look to religion as the ark in which our liberties are to be preserved; not by an unholy alliance of Church and State, but by the bland and reforming influence of this religion on the manners and morals of the community, on the hearts and lives of our citizens.

This religion, which we regard as the palladium of our freedom, is in its genius republican. It teaches the doctrine of equal rights and privileges. It addresses its mandates alike to rulers and to people, to masters and to servants; and carries its consolations and hopes alike to the cottage and the palace. It commands its teachers to announce its glad tidings in the hearing of every rational creature. It acknowledges no privileged aristocracy. The philosopher and the man of letters and the man of business are equally called to bow to the supremacy of its authority.

Let this religion, which is thus fitted to our republican institutions, send its healing influences through all the ramifications of society, and we will never despair of the republic. There will ever be found among us a redeeming spirit, which will save us from the misrule of tyranny, and the pitfalls of anarchy. Let *public opinion be enlightened, and public morals be maintained* and we may bid defiance to the underminings of internal corruption, and the incursions of the proudest foreign foe. Let me then adjure you, who love your country, to see that there be no ignorance to misguide public opinion, which you can instruct; and no vice to pollute the fountains of morality, which you can reform. Put forth your utmost energies to render the irradiations of knowledge and the renovating power of religion universal; and whatever may become of our beloved country, you will merit a triumph at her hands, and will ultimately receive the rewards of well doing. Proclaim a war of extermination against ignorance and vice:—and withered be that arm which is raised in its defence.—*President Wood's Address.*

PLEASURE.—Society is not, and ought not to be, exclusively devoted to serious concerns. The benificent Creator of the Universe would not have adapted human beings to the enjoyment of his gifts unless he intended that they should be enjoyed. With the law which enjoins industry comes the law of fruition. Why should the eye be formed to perceive natural and artificial beauty, if it is not to be used for that purpose? Why has the capacity to make instruments capable of emitting sweet sounds been given, if such sounds are not to be heard? Why should the human structure be capable of the sweetest melody, and of graceful action, and of the delightful expression, beaming from innocent and heavenly countenances, if pleasure from such sources were forbidden us? Why does the grape ripen, the silk-worm toil, the annual fleece return, the diamond sparkle, the marble yield to the chisel, and the canvass catch and preserve the inspiration of genius, but to awaken human desire, animate industry, and reward with fruition? It is the excess, and the abuse that are forbidden.

TRUE DEVOTION.—True devotion, like the Being whom we worship, is visible only in its effect; in the activity which it prompts us to develope, or the benevolent affections it urges us to exercise. Its existence is proved, not by its being brought forward in its own shape, but by the diligence and uprightness that it aids us to exhibit. Like the rain that cometh down from Heaven, which first hides itself in the bosom of the earth and then is seen no more, until verdure springs up where it had fallen, the fresh and beautiful witness of its influence: so, religious feeling proves its genuineness and vitality not by a direct demonstration, but by the beauty in which it clothes the life, the purity it imparts to the lips, the energy and usefulness which it gives to the whole character. *Furness.*

Prevention is better than cure.—The best way to keep wicked thoughts out of the mind, is to keep it constantly full of good ones. So also, the best way to keep young people out of the reach of bad company, and pernicious amusements, is to provide them with such good companions and interesting employments as will engross all their leisure.—*N. H. Observer.*

Miscellany.

From the Ladies' Literary Port Folio.

LOVE AND FRIENDSHIP.

BY MRS. HARRIET MUZZY.

Henry St Clair had finished his preparations for a journey, a fondly anticipated, delightful journey, which was to conduct him to happiness, to his beloved and lovely Mary; whom he expected, in one short week, to call his bride.—Time never passed so slowly, his watch was constantly in his hand, while he counted the minutes that must elapse before he could set out. The post man's rap startled Edward from one of those delightful reveries in which he had been indulging: fancy was busy in pourtraying his meeting with Mary: after an absence of some months, an absence, which, his delighted heart whispered would be the last; he took the letter hastily, and his countenance changed to an expression of surprise and alarm! a letter from Mary! when he had written to prepare her for his speedy arrival! he broke the seal, and rapidly ran over its contents: again and again Edward perused this letter, and each time his countenance assumed a deeper expression of perplexity and anguish. One idea only had taken possession of his mind to the tatal exclusion of every other, and he repeated to himself with the tone and air of a maniac. "She defers our union, yet assigns no positive reason for such conduct! she declares that the term of our separation must be indefinite! she forbids me to seek her! she bids me rely on her affection! an affection shown by such cruel, such capricious conduct! It is inexplicable, Mary! Mary! how have you deceived me!" In the first shock of his disappointment, and in the consequent tumult of his feelings, Edward had wholly overlooked the tone of tender sadness that pervaded Mary's letter, her assurances of unabated affection, and of a satisfactory explanation at some future period. Nothing was present to his mind, but the overwhelming idea, that Mary had swerved from her vows, desired a longer separation, and left him in ignorance of her motives; that she had left her residence and had forbidden him to seek her! "She repents her engagement" he wildly exclaimed. "Her heart disavows the promise made to mine," "and she takes this method of estranging herself from me!" Edward tore the letter, and scattered it contemptuously, thus destroying an evidence which in a calmer moment would have reassured his heart, and exculpated his Mary from the charges his wounded love, and mortified pride had brought against her.—He became absorbed in gloomy despondence, avoided society, and spent his days in brooding over his disappointed hopes. Mary was an orphan and an heiress—her acquaintance with Edward commenced by the means of a young lady, a protegee of his mother's, who being at the same boarding school had selected the lovely and interesting Mary as her favorite friend and companion.

Mary's beauty was the least of her attractions, her elevated mind, and enthusiastic feelings rendered her one of the most fascinating of beings—her affection for her friend, was unbounded, and Anna Martin, when deprived by the death of Edward's mother of her friend, and benefactress, found in Mary's friendship her solace, and from her generosity an asylum. Edward was not rich in the gifts of fortune, but Mary despised wealth, except as it was the means of bestowing happiness on others, she knew that Edward St. Clair loved her for herself alone; and she exulted in the power which she possessed of bestowing affluence on the man she loved. Anna Martin had long loved Edward St. Clair with the most devoted tenderness; residing chiefly under the same roof, and daily experiencing his affectionate attentions; her attachment had increased with years, yet it was not until she saw his devotion to another, that she felt the full force of her affection, or endured the bitter pangs of disappointed love; yet the anguish of her feelings did not render Anna unjust, or lessen her regard for the innocent cause of her unhappiness. Edward had professed for herself only the affection of a brother, and Anna strove to conquer her weakness, or at least to hide the conflict of her mind from the beloved objects of tender solicitude——but her strength proved unequal to the effort, her health rapidly declined, and Mary beheld with sorrow and alarm the ravages which grief was making on the delicate frame of her beloved Anna; totally unconscious of the secret cause, she devised every means for her amusement, and tried every restorative art in vain.—When the period fixed for the marriage of St. Clair with her friend approached, she requested that she might remove to a country residence at some distance; alleging her failing health and weakened spirits such as to unfit her for being present on such an occasion. Mary gently remonstrated, assuring her friend that her marriage would be quite private and that they needed the presence of their beloved Anna to render their happiness complete. The anguish which was pourtrayed in the countenance of the poor invalid, her agitation, and confused replies, forced a sudden, and terrible conviction on Mary's heart. She saw her friend a martyr to concealed and unrequited attachment, and herself the cause. Her resolution was instantly taken—after making every preparation for the removal of her friend to the desired residence, she despatched the letter before mentioned to St. Clair:—and making to Anna a plausible pretext for the postponement of the marriage, left her home to accompany her to her solitude, resolving never to quit her till her health was re-established, if such should be the will of Providence, and never to wed St. Clair, while by so doing she should add another pang to the heart already breaking. A period of three months and Anna grew daily worse, she suspected that her secret was known to her friend, and self reproach added to her sufferings, while Mary's heart was torn by anxiety for her, and tortured by suspense respecting Edward, from whom, although she had written repeatedly, she could hear nothing. Edward had embarked for the *West Indies*, still a prey to jealous doubt, and wounded pride, and with his health injured by the suffering of his mind; he embraced the first opportunity of leaving the scene of his bitter disappointment.

At the expiration of six months Edward St. Clair returned to his native city, his health was in some degree improved, and his mind calmed by the effects of time and reflection; he had left no clue by which he could be traced, but on his arrival he found a letter, which had been entrusted to a friend. The letter was from Anna Martin, written in her last hours: she explained the cause of Mary's conduct, prayed forgiveness for the sorrow she had caused them, declaring that she could not die in peace until she had performed this last act of gratitude for such devoted friendship. When St. Clair read this letter he felt that his whole life, spent in penance, would be too poor a sacrifice to atone for his rash and cruel conduct towards his exalted Mary: pity for the fate of Anna, gave way to his solicitude to discover Mary's present residence and to ascertain whether she still regarded him with affection, A carriage, containing a lady in deep mourning, stopped at his lodgings while a servant inquired if Mr. St. Clair had yet arrived. In one instant Edward was at Mary's feet, imploring pity and forgiveness: both were granted——they wept together over the fate of their departed Anna, and Edward made it the study of his life to prove to Mary how much he valued the *love* of the woman who was capable of making such a sacrifice to *friendship*.

SECRET IN TRADE.

Not long since we chanced to be in a mixed company, several of whom related some anecdote connected with individual calling. Among the rest was a tin pedlar, who had all the craft and shrewdness for which that class of society are so much celebrated. How is it inquired one, when there are so many Pedlars travelling in all directions who hardly make a living, that you contrive to make pedling profitable, why do not others of your craft succeed as well as you? O, replied he they do not understand the secrets of trade.—What secret in the name of wonder, except cheating, said the first, can there be in tin pedling? I do not gain my living by knavery, I assure you, said the Pedlar, I intend always to deal honestly; but the secrets of which I spoke, are simply those of making people know and feel their wants. Why, said the first, when you call at a house and ask them if they wish to buy any of your wares, and then they tell you no, I cannot see but you must take their opinion instead of giving yours on their wants. No such thing, said the Pedlar; people never know what they want till they either see it or hear it particularly described. This is a principal of human nature, and it is true in more trades than mine. How often do we see people sending for a physician who would never have dreamed of being sick if some careful friend had not told them so?—Every body knows how thirsty it makes men to see others drink—so true it is in this case that temperate people are persuaded that when children do not see their parents and neighbors swallowing intoxicating liquors, and when they are not met on every corner by a grog shop the evils of intemperance will cease in our land. But intemperance has not much to do with tin pedling, I acknowledge, so I will relate an anecdote in point, and leave you to judge of the truth of my remarks. A few days since in my travels, I called at a house where I suspected the family had money, and I determined before leaving it to obtain some of it in an honest way in exchange for my wares. Upon inquiring of the good lady if she wanted any thing in my line, I met with an indignant frown and emphatic *no!* But I knew better. I replied my ware is very superior, I will bring in some of it and you shall judge for yourself. Nothing daunted by her exclamation that she would not buy any and that I might not spare myself the trouble, I deliberately proceeded to my cart and filled my arms with an assortment of articles which were forthwith deposited on the floor of the house.—then taking them one by one, I explained their uses, their beauty, their cheapness, and the lady's absolute want of them. In the course of half an hour she was fully convinced she could not do without certain articles, and actually paid me thirteen dollars in cash; besides all the paper, rags, old pewter, &c. she had on hand.

Depend upon it, if you show people your wares, you seldom fail of convincing them they are in pressing need of them. Yes, yes, I know that's the way, said a merchant who sat near him, you pedlars are going all over the country, showing your wares and telling your stories; and although you pay no tax, trade more in proportion to your capital than the honest merchant who keeps an assortment of articles to accommodate the public. I wish the law would put a stop to your unjust traffic. I have no means of showing my wares to all the neighborhood, for I cannot put my store in a cart and draw it round from place to place. I do not like the plan of giving pedlars such an advantage over a regular dealer.

There you are wrong, said the pedlar. I have no advantage over you whatever. 'Tis true you do not put your goods in a cart, and tumble them over every time you wish to sell an article, wearing them out or spoiling their beauty; but you can, for a trifling expense, show them to the whole neighborhood without. You can show them, not to one or two in a family, as I do mine, but to all, men, women and children. And, after you have shown them (to the mind's eye, I mean) they know exactly where to find you, and will buy of you of course; while we, poor pedlars, would starve.—The merchant appeared doubtful. How is it, said he, that I have lived so long, and have not yet found out this secret in trade? I cannot imagine what you mean! Why said the pedlar, *Advertise in a Newspaper*, every decent family takes it and you may be absolutely certain, if you specify particular articles, that the children when they read it, will persuade their parents to buy so much of what they would not otherwise think of, that your extra profit for a month in consequence of advertising will be greater than the expense would be for a year.

At this the countenance of the merchant brightened with that peculiar expression which seems to say, "see if I do not make more money next year than I did the last!" The company were well satisfied with the pedlar's reasoning and we retired in the full persuasion that all who have any thing to sell should immediately profit by his wholesome advice.—*Hallowell Advocate.*

POLICE OFFICE.—*Breaking a Promise.* The door opened, and a female, of somewhat emaciated form and appearance, was admitted. She wore a hat of rather a fashionable shape. It was ample in its dimensions, and parallel with the horizon. From its edges, a couple of large streamers flew, originally of blue and yellow, but now somewhat tarnished and antique in their appearance. She did not approach the sacred portal of justice with the *cum rapies in jus*, &c. mentioned by the heathen poet. Her looks were acquainted with grief—and sorrow, perhaps age, had turned the rose of her cheek into a pale lily. The justice melted when he saw her, for the heat of the office from a large fire, and thirty-nine negroes, who were present, was tremendous.

"What do want, my young woman?"

"I have been a much abused creature," said the fair girl, pulling out a small white handkerchief with two black letters on one of its corners.

"Well," said the justice, as if waiting for the rest of the story.

"I have eeen a much abused creature," repeated the girl, pleating the hankerchief, and occasionally placing it to her eyes.

Several of the blacks, who were sauntering about the office, opened their mouths half an inch wider than usual to hear the poor girl. A Frenchman, with a cue, pronounced a *mon-dieu*, and took a pinch of snuff.

"Well," said the Justice, "what's your story?"

"My mother told me," said the girl "that my father told her, that his brother fought under Gen. Washington, at Bunkerhill, and so I'll have justice."

"Very well," said the Justice, "what have you got to say?"

The Frenchman was about offering both a pinch of snuff.

"There's justice, and plenty of it too, in this house—I know three is—and I'll have it. I have been much abused, that's what I have."

"To your story," said the Justice, losing all patience.

"I have been assaulted and battered," said the girl.

"Who did that?" asked the Justice.

"A good-for-nothing fellow who make promises and breaks them."

"Did he strike you?" asked the justice.

"He strike me!" said the girl, who was beginning to show out—"he strike me!" said she, with ineffable scorn, "I wish he would—I would break every bone in his body, and his head into the bargain."

"Hush, hush," cried Minos, or Rhadamantus.

The Frenchman took snuff rapidly, shut his box, cocked his hat, and walked out. The open mouths of the blacks turned gradually into a general grin.

"A good-for-nothing fellow assaulted my *feelings*. He has broken my *heart*," and with that she put up her handkerchief to her eyes,—"I gave him fifty-seven dollars and forty-three cents, and he promised to marry me, and now he has spent the money and will do neither. He ought to be hanged." "The law does not allow that," said the Justice.

"The more shame to the law," said the sensitive fair one. "I wonder what my father's uncle fought for at Bunker's hill, if it was not for that."

"We can do nothing for you," said the Justice, getting tired of the applicant.

"Cant you put him in the Watch-house or Bridewell a week or so, it may have some effect on his hard heart. If he wont marry me, I think I ought to have my fifty dollars."

"You had better try him again," said the Judge. Then the fair one went into a long argument on the subject, but as the Justice would not listen, she drew her cloak over her left shoulder, shook her head and walked off, probably with a determination to try again.—*Enq.*

To form a vigorous mind.—Let every youth early settle it in his own mind, that if he would ever be any thing he has got to make *himself;* or in other words, to rise by personal application. Let him always try his own strength, and try it effectuallly, before he is allowed to call upon Hercules. Put him first upon his own invention: send him back again and again to the resources of his own mind, and make him feel that there is nothing too hard for industry and perseverance to accomplish. In his early and timid flights let him know that stronger pinions are near and ready to sustain him, but only in case of absolute necessity. When in the rugged paths of science, and difficulties which he cannot surmount impede his progress, let him be helped over them; but never let him think of being led when he has power to walk without help; nor of carrying his ore to another's furnace, when he can melt it down in his own.

Mrs. Hopkins told me that she heard Sam Grubb's wife say that John Harris's wife told her that Granny Smith heard that it was no doubt the widow Baker said that Captain Wood's wife thought that Colonel Lane's wife believed that old Mrs. Lamb reckoned positively that Peter Dunham's wife had told Neil Cussenden that her aunt had declared to the world that it was generally believed that old mother Parker had said in plain terms, that she heard Betsey Cole say that her sister Polly had said that it was well known in the neighborhod, that old Mrs. Slouch made no bones of saying that in her opinion it was a matter of fact that Dolly Lightfinger would soon be obliged to get her a new pair of apron strings.

The worst of all knaves are those who can mimic their former honesty.

Domestic Economy.

From the Dartmouth (N. H.) Herald.

KEEPING HORSES.

Every gentleman, who is obliged by his health or his business to keep a horse, complains of the enormous expense incurred by it. If allowed to eat and waste as much as he chooses, a horse will consume from four to five tons of hay in a year, besides the necessary grain. But it is asserted from actual experiment, that ten pounds of good hay, with two quarts of corn a day, are enough to keep a common horse in fine order. Ten pounds of hay a day are 3650 pounds, little more than a ton and a half a year—and two quarts of corn per day are about twenty three bushels a year. Call hay seven dollars a ton and corn four shillings a bushel, and you make the annual expense of feeding a horse twenty six or seven dollars, about half as much as it commonly costs.

To keep a horse in the cheapest and healthiest manner, let him stand on green turf, dug up pretty thick, and placed on the floor of his stable—let him be carefully and faithfully curried every day. This is of more importance than is sometimes imagined. It opens the pores and preserves a healthful state of the skin, on which, in horses as in men, depends, as much as on almost any thing else, the proper and healthy operation of the various animal functions.

Although the inferior animals are not, like men, subject to unnatural appetites on account of unnatural stimulants received into the stomach, they unquestionably often consume more food than is necessary to maintain their vigor and spirit. This surplus it is economy to ascertain and retrench,

Corn is cheaper than oats for horses, because there is more heart in a quantity of the same price. It is better to be given two or three times a day in small messes—and to be given dry that the mastication of it may keep the mouth in a healthy state.

To measure hay the tare of a basket may be taken, and the hay given from it in small quantities through the day, but chiefly at night.

A horse that is not used should be fed with corn but sparingly. It should be occasionally salted.

It is not perhaps generally considered, that horses are subject to colds and fevers as really as men. They should therefore be used with tenderness and delicacy, and often washed in cold water The pulse generally indicates the health of a horse. It may be felt about an inch back of the eye, and in health beats about 35 strokes in a minute.

The great secret in making horses look well and do well is attention to them. Men who are above looking to their horses, will seldom ride good ones

In using horses it is better to drive briskly and stop often than to drive even slowly by long stages.

STAGGERS IN SWINE.

A friend who is an experienced agriculturalist, says that he is of opinion that the staggers in swine are sometimes, if not always, the consequence of feeding them with swill, in which salt-petre is a constituent part. That he has had several hogs which sickened, and some of them died, with that disorder, the origin of whose distemper, could be traced to a certain time and occasion, in which they were fed with the liquor in which a ham cured with salt-petre had been boiled. We cannot say whether our friend is right, as it respects either the prognostics or diognostics, (as medical men would say,) of this disease.—But we would suggest the thing as worth investigation, as it relates to an animal which among the more intelligent part of the farming community, has more friends than admirers. The remedy for this disorder, so far as we can learn, most approved of, is "two table spoonfuls of castor oil, and cutting the end of the tail to make it bleed."

N. E. Farmer.

TO PRESERVE HAMS.

Wrap up the meat in tow, of either flax or hemp, after shaking out the loose shives and pack it in a tierce or barrel, taking care that there be next the tierce and between every piece of meat, a thick layer of tow packed in as close as possible; then set it away in a dry cellar or upper room. It is enough that the barrel or tierce be sufficient to keep the mice out, as no fly or insect will enter the tow.

Tow and flax are such bad conductors of heat, that a piece of ice will be preserved a long time wrapped up in tow. Cut straw also answers extremely well to keep hams in. Ashes are apt to communicate a bad taste to meat. Care should be taken to prevent the flies from having access to the meat before being packed away.

Archieves of Useful Knowledge.

BEST SHAPE FOR CATTLE.

To the question, "What is the shape for feeding well with little food?" Mr. Knight, (a gentleman in England, eminent for his knowledge and accurate observations relative to plants and animals) answers, "The more deep and capacious the chest, and the shorter and lower any animal is, relative to its weight, the better adapted it will be to live and fatten upon little food; the more labor it will also go through; and I have always found the most short legged oxen to be the best laborers. Mr. Marshall also observes, in his Rural Economy of Gloucestershire, that the best laboring ox he ever saw, had the shortest legs."—*Am. Farmer.*

FOREIGN NEWS.

Boston, June 26.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The Silas Richards, at New York, brings London and Liverpool papers to May 24th.

The Spitalfied weavers struck for wages to the number of 5000, and no composition had taken place with the masters on the 21st ult. A deputation had been sent to them to know whether they would comply with the proposals made to them before their works were sealed. In the other manufacturing districts no serious outrages had taken place.

Portugal, under the sway of Don Miguel continued to be the scene of the most cruel suffering and oppression.—Twenty-three Constitutionalists were condemned in April as having been concerned in the insurrection at Oporto last year, twelve of whom were executed, and eleven banished.

There was an order in the Lisbon Gazette of May 1st, to dismiss eight Portugese Consuls, viz: at Philadelphia, New York, Elsineur, Stettin, Paris, Marseilles, Havre-de-Grace, and Barcelonia.

Count Portatis is placed at the head of the department of foreign affairs.—M. Bourdeau, Under Secretary in the Department of Justice, is made Keeper of the Seals. The administration was compelled, by the refusal of the Duke of Laval Montmorency to join it, to look within itself for a substitute, rather than to make concessions to either party in the Chamber.

In a conversation on the expenses of the year, the Minister of Finance stated that the expedition to the Morea had occasioned only an extraordinary charge of 20,000,000 of francs, or about £800,000 sterling.

All apprehensions of the scarcity of bread stuffs had vanished.

Count Diebitsch has been removed from the chief command of the Russian army, in its operations against Turkey. His successor is not yet named.

The St. Petersburg Gazette, of April 24th, gives an account of an attack of the Turks upon the village of Rasta.—About 500 of the enemy crossed the Danube in 16 boats. An action took place, in which 41 Turks were killed, among whom was the Commander, Hassan Effendi Iman, of the Mosque of Lornec. The Turks took refuge in their boats, but the Russians took four of them, and sunk six more with the people in them. Three only were killed and 25 wounded on the part of the Russians.

The celebrated Tchassan Oglou, who commanded at Nicopoli, has lately been arrested by the Sultan, and conducted into exile. But it is believed that he will be beheaded before he reaches the place of his destination.

The head quarters of the Russian army were to be moved nearer the Danube. The commander in chief left Jassy on the 14th of April.

All the accounts from Greece announce that Missolonghi must soon fall. The Greeks intend to blow up all the works of the fortresses they may take in Livadia, to prevent any reaction on the part of the Turks. Of 5,500 French who will remain in the Morea, one battalion will be in garrison at Patras, the remainder in Navarino and Modon.

The Gazette de France of May 20th says:—"A letter from Vienna states, that a report was circulated at Odessa, on the first of May, that Erzerum had been taken by the Russians. The best informed persons in that city did not believe it.

"The accounts from Sizepoli were of the 23d of April. The Russians still retained possession of it, but the Turks were making preparations for a speedy attack.

"An expedition against Algiers is again spoken of. The name of Admiral de Rigny is brought forward as commander of the naval force."

London, May 23.—We understand that His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge is about to return to England, and, at the express desire of his Majesty, will be appointed to the situation of Cammander-in-Chief.

It is rumored in certain circles, and was very generally talked of in parliament last night, that Admiral Malcolm has received instructions to protect all British merchantmen who may wish to break the Russian blockade of the entrance of the Dardanelles. In fact it was said, the intelligence of some collision was hourly expected.

INUNDATION IN SWEDEN. Says a London date of the 18th:—It appears from the advices from Stockholm, brought today, that great mischief has been occasioned by the inundation of the rivers in the southern provinces of Sweden. The cities of Calmar and Carlserona, and the surrounding country, have been the principal scenes of destruction; the former city being, at present, in a complete state of blockade, the six bridges of communication having been carried away by the violence of the deluge.—The calamity is attributed to the sudden melting of the immense mass of snow which fell during the year.

POLITICAL.

The nomination of *Samuel E. Smith*, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, as Governor of this State, is calculated to elicit no little inquiry among the people. And in the first place, by whom, and for what purpose and under what pledges was he selected. He was selected by a party in this State, which opposed the administration of Mr. Adams, from beginning to end. He is selected by them, because he will go with them and fill (so far as *nominations* can do it) every office in Maine, with men *opposed* to the men and principles of the late administration. And he was selected under a written pledge to go with the Jackson party!!—What are his qualifications for the office? We know nothing of them—excepting, that he fills the office of Judge, to public acceptation—therefore, we must take him from a station, where he is *useful*, where EASTERN suitors must *feel* that he is NEEDED and place him in one, of the duties of which, he understands—we know not what!! There is many a good lawyer or Judge, who knows much less of the general interests and wants of the people, than he does of the duties of his profession or station. There is many a good professional man, who would not feel himself at all *at home* in any other situation. And it will hold good as a general truth, that individuals, who possess that kind of information, which is termed "book-learning" and who keep themselves generally secluded from society, have less of that valuable talent, which is termed "*judgment*" and knows less of the wants of their fellow-citizens, than a thousand men in society, who have less professional or literary celebrity. In this particular, we are fully satified Mr. *Smith's* qualifications for the office, to which he has been nominated, are much *inferior* to those of Mr. HUNTON. But there is another view of this subject, which deserves attentive consideration. Mr. Smith now sustains the responsible office of a Judge,—an office, *which should be ekpt tottally distinct from party feelings and party strife.* The *precedent*, of taking political leaders from the *bench*, is a *bad one.* Adopt it, and *partisans* will make use of the *bench* as a stepping-stone. Let there be one spot in the State *sacred.* From the moment that a judge lends himself to political jobbers—and allows his feelings to be enlisted against one portion of the community, his services on the bench are worse than worthless—and the people could better allow him a salary to stay at home. Too many of the Judges of Maine have polluted their sacred offices by mingling in elections—and if there be one class of men more than another to be dreaded, they are POLITICAL JUDGES.—*Maine Farmer.*

Jackson Address. The address of the committee appointed at the Jackson Convention in Augusta has been published. The gentlemen seem rather anxious to drop the name of *Jackson*, in all their proceedings, knowing that it is getting to be a poor password to the favor of the people, tho' an excellent one to obtain *appointments* with. With the utmost gravity they assume, throughout the address, that they are the "republican party;" they speak of *their* liberality to the federalists heretofore; they admit that the federal party "embraces a large number of persons distinguished for their talents and private worth." And finally they invite these "consistent federalists" to unite with them in supporting the present National Administration! Verily, these gentlemen have a difficult trick to play.—They try to get the votes of the old republicans by telling them that the old party lines exist as formerly, and that the federal party have the ascendancy in the Legislature; and then go on to court and flatter the "*consistent federalists*," and invite them into the ranks of this same pure exclusive *republican party!* Was ever duplicity more completely entangled in the meshes of her own web! They make a 'by-word and a reproach' of federalism; they make a bugbear of the 'federal party,' to frighten the republicans with; and when these republicans, detecting their intrigues, and spurning their hypocritical cant cast them from their high places, they have the impudence to call upon "consistent federalists" to help them into power again. In order to gain votes for Judge Smith from men opposed to the Jackson party, the committee state that his "known preference was for Mr. Adams." *Was* it, indeed? Will they be good enough to publish the letter from Judge Smith which was handed round at the Convention! Will they expose the pledge made therein to the Jackson party? All this double and triple dealing will deceive but few. That party may assume as many shapes as Proteus, as many colors as the chameleon; all its borrowed robes are, like the Paddy's blanket, too short at *one end.* If drawn up to conceal the ugly protruding horns of the beast, the cloven foot is sure to be left exposed beneath, in all its repulsive deformity.

The committee urge very pathetically the doctrine of "passive obedience" to the new administration, as the *safest* policy, and they take up and adopt the reasoning of the southern States against the system of protecting duties. Here we are as decidedly against them as on any topic they have broached; but we perceive throughout the country a very general and distinct movement of the Jackson party against this system, which would be alarming if the party were not by other means hastening to its downfall.—*Ken. Journal.*

THE OBSERVER.

NORWAY,

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 3.

NEXT GOVERNOR.

Two Gubernatorial candidates are now before the people of Maine, and will be supported by the two parties under existing political distinctions.—Jonathan G. Hunton will receive the votes of those who are opposed to the administration of President Jackson, and Samuel E. Smith, the votes of the Jackson party. The friends of Judge Smith exercise all possible caution, to keep Jacksonism out of sight, and even pretend that, in the selection of their candidate, they have been governed solely by a regard for the honor of the State, and a respect for the great principles of Republicanism. Common sense cannot but discern and common candor must acknowledge that this pretence is a sheer deception. Mr. Hunton and Judge Smith are both democrats of the old School, both acted with the Republican in opposition to the Federal party, so long as the division was between Republicans and Federalists; and there is now no difference of political opinion in the two men, excepting that Mr. Hunton openly and decidedly disapproves the measures of the present national administration, while Judge Smith is willing to lend himself to those who profess to admire its policy. Nothing therefore can be more absurd than the idea, so industriously circulated in the Jackson papers, that the success of Judge Smith is essential to the Republicanism, or, if the term be thought more distinctive, to the Democracy of Maine.

Nor is the respectability of the State to be advanced by the election of Judge Smith rather than Mr. Hunton.

Judge Smith is more of a book man, and has moreover the advantage on the score of titles; but as a plain, practical common sense man, or as an industrious business man, a decided preference is to be given to Mr. Hunton.

We are not inclined to treat Judge Smith as Mr. Hunton has been treated in the Jackson papers—no possible good can result from heaping up opprobrium against a candidate to whom we are opposed—our feelings toward Judge Smith as a man and as a judge are sufficiently friendly.

We oppose the principles of the party by which he is brought forward; principles which, if elected, he is pledged to sustain.

FOURTH OF JULY.

The recollections brought by the anniversary of American independence are grateful to the patriotic heart. They carry us back to a period conceded by all to be the reign of principle and patriotism. Whatever corruptions may have crept in upon their descendants, love of country was the governing motive of our fathers. The Washingtons, the Jeffersons, the Adamses, and the Hancocks of seventy-five should ever be held in honored remembrance.

Of the various modes of celebrating the day that, which tends to soften party asperity, to inspire a deep veneration for our political institutions and to inculcate sound morality, is certainly the best. But to make it a mere occasion for exciting party heat through the medium of orations and toasts is a gross prostitution. Better, far better is it to suffer the day to pass unnoticed than to disgrace it in this way. We have observed notices of several public celebrations to take place in this vicinity on the 4th instant. We sincerely hope that they will all be dignified and national and not disgraced by intemperate party zeal.—May the day be distant, very distant, when this interesting national festival will, (as in the times of high party excitement now gone by,) be embraced as an opportunity for cherishing the most malignant and dangerous passions and prejudices.

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

It is evident by the movements of the Jacksonites, that a great effort will be made to elect Judge Smith. Else why was the Ex-counsellor Dun, and his valet, riding thro' the County of Oxford, and drumming up the heroites to attend the Augusta Convention? Are the good people of this county to be put in leading-string by such redoubtable men as Josiah Dun and Jabez True? We hope better things of the steady yeomanry of Oxford. That many of the former adherents of Gen. Jackson are abandoning his sinking cause, is abundantly evident from the activity which prevails through all the Jackson ranks in Maine. They are sensible that if they do not succeed in electing Judge Smith, their cause is ruined forever. The proscriptive policy pursued by the present administration becomes every day more unpopular with the people. The nomination of Judge Smith has opened the eyes of many.—They know that he formerly professed himself in favor of Mr. Adams, and that now he is nominated by a Jackson caucus. The people are heartily sick of these twisting, shuffling, political Judges. It appears as though their ambition knew no bounds. They twist and turn, and turn and twist, into all manner of shapes, to obtain the office of judge. But as soon as they obtain knowledge, & experience enough to enable them to discharge the duties of a Judge tolerably well, they begin to look around to see if there is no other office that they can get which will be more honorable and more profitable. Thus they expect the people to humor them in all their whims; but they will find their mistake. The people are determined to teach them better. If Judge Smith is tired of the office which he now holds, let him resign. There are men enough that are as well qualified for that office, as he was when he received his appointment, that would be glad of his place, and would be contented with it. As for making him governor, that is out of the question. We have never had a farmer for governor in this State, and we have a notion of trying Mr. Hunton for one year at least. A YEOMAN.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

The Kennebecker. We have received the first number of "the Kennebecker," published in Hallowell by Henry Knox Baker. It is a literary Miscellaneous paper, printed on a super-royal half sheet in quarto form once a week at 25 cents a quarter in advance. Mr. Baker is a gentleman of talent and literary taste.—*Ken. Jour.*

On Tuesday morning, the Courthouse in Burlington was discovered to be on fire. The fire when first seen was confined to the Lodge room at the west end of the building, but had made such progress, that all efforts to save the house were unavailing, and the building was completely reduced to ashes. The court house was insured for $3000, and the Lodge room for $1000. The Court House was repaired about two years since, at an expense of about $2,300, & is supposed to have been the most commodious, as well as elegant building for that purpose in the State of Vermont.

During a violent thunder storm at Augusta, Georgia, on the evening of the 8th inst. six fine horses, comprising the team of a respectatble wagoner from Virginia, were instantaneously killed at the same mement, by a stroke of lightning. They werre standing at the time in the rear of the Planter's Hotel, near the river.

The following paragraph appeared in the Philadelphia American Sentinel:—"*Commodore Porter.*—The return of this gallant officer to his native country from Mexico, says the Upland Union, is expected daily. It is said the President will confer upon him the appointment of Minister to Mexico."

Bills of the New England Pacific Bank, at Smithfield, R. Island, are not received at the Boston Banks.

Gardiner Chronicle.

KEENE, June 19. MURDER. On Monday last, Daniel H. Corey, of Sullivan, was examined before Elijah Dunbar, Esq. of this town, assisted by justices Hale and Coolidge, on the charge of having murdered Mrs Nash, the widow of James Nash, of Gilsum, nearly 70 years of age. The scene was in a neighborhood bordering on the line of the two towns. From the testimony of a little girl who was present, it appeared that the deceased, on Saturday last, went to the house of Corey, who at the instant of her entrance ordered her out took his gun, pursued her, and at the distance of six or seven rods from the house struck her with it upon her head and killed her. It appears in evidence that two blows were given. The head of the victim was horribly mangled, and the gun stock broken into several pieces. The girl alarmed the neighbors, who assembled and apprehended him with little difficulty, in less than an hour from the time he committed the deed. He has, we understand, been a long time addicted to intemperance. During the examination he was silent, and much of the time apparently inattentive. No counsel was employed, either for the state or the Prisoner. He was committed, after a short examination, for trial at the October term; when all the facts will be disclosed.

UNPARALLELED SAILING. The Norfolk Herald mentions that the brig Tomaka, Maxwell, at that port from Florida, made her passage from Musquito to Cape Henry Light, a distance of 1000 miles, in precisely *three days* averaging *fourteen miles an hour.*

The 7th July, has been appointed, by the Governor and Council, of Mass. for the execution of Boies, now under sentence of death for the murder of his wife, in Milton, in February last.

ACCIDENT. An Irish laborer named McBride, fell through the scaffolding of one of the newly erected houses in Milk street, on Tuesday evening, and died instantly. His head came first in contact with the rubbish in the cellar, and his neck was broken. He has left a wife and two or three children.—*Bost. D. Ad.*

A Coroner's inquest was held at Wrentham 12th inst. by David A. Fisher, Esq. on the body of Benjamin Ware. Verdict—that he came to his death by suffocation, while in a state of intoxication.

Pawtucket Bridge, is stated to be in so bad a condition as to render it dangerous to travel over it with loaded teams. Several citizens, in a public notice, advise crossing at the Central Falls the bridge is repaired.—*Prov. Am.*

The New-York Mercantile Advertiser says, many excellent mechanics have recently removed from that city for want of employment.

A child died recently at Glasgow, in consequence of being bitten by rats.

The cunning Missouri Indian are said to run lead between their beaver skins, for which the traders pay from 50 to 100 cents per ounce. This is an offset to the trader of old, who made the Indians believe that his hand weighed one pound, and his foot two.

"*Rights of All.*"—A new paper with this title, has been commenced in New York City, by Samuel E. Cornish, a man of color.

In Shapleigh, on the night of the 10th inst. the Store of Mr. Simeon Towle was burnt, together with the goods and books—loss from 3 to 4000 dollars.

A Turtle of the loggerhead species has recently been taken in Broad River, South Carolina. It weighed nearly 300 pounds.

John Quincy Adams, late President of the United States, arrived at the patriachal seat in Quincy, on Thursday evening, where he will spend the summer. Mr. Adams' health is much improved since his last visit.

In the progress of Mr. Adams' unostentatious journey homeward, during which he studiously avoided all public demonstrations of respect, especially on account of his recent severe family affliction, he was, nevertheless, visited in the principal cities by large numbers of his friends and fellow citizens, desirous of manifesting towards him their respect and esteem.—[Bost. Patriot.

SUICIDE.—Mr. Levi Morgan, Jr. of Hallowell, aged about 30, while on a visit at Winthrop, on Saturday, 13th inst. put a period to his existence by hanging himself in a barn. No cause is assigned for this unnatural act.—He had doubtless meditated it for some time previous, for the rope, with which he accomplished his object, it has been ascertained, was carried by him to Winthrop on the day before, for the purpose.

The OSTRICH, attached to Macomber's caravan, died a few mornings since at Newburyport, having accidentally fractured both its legs near the hip joint. This bird was 2 1-2 years old, 10 1-2 feet high, and weighed 305 lbs.: its owners had been offered $3000 for it. After death, several cornelian stones were found in its stomach.

The Lancaster Gazette, in relation to the dispute in New York, on which side of a lady a gentleman should ride, when taking an airing on horse back, settles the matter, conclusively thus:—that it behoves the gentlemen, in all cases, to keep on the right side of the ladies.

Tanners free from Consumption.—At a late meeting of the Westminster Medical Society, the efficacy of the aroma of oak bark in the cure of consumption was clearly demonstrated, and instances in point were shewn, not only that tanners are generally exempt from that disease, but where consumptive patients had actually been restored to health and vigor by leaving their former occupation and following the tanning business.

EXTRAORDINARY OCCURRENCE.

A wagoner, on his way from Bourg, to Geneva, overtook a poor old woman who appeared almost exhausted with fatigue, and begged him to let her ride in his wagon to Geneva, in order that she might arrive there before night. The man consented, and the old woman mounted the wagon where she covered herself with some straw and fell asleep. The wagoner clogged one of his wheels to descend a hill, and upon reaching the bottom, threw the clog into the wagon according to his custom, and walked by the side of his horse to the gates of Geneva. He then called to his passenger to descend, and upon receiving no answer, dragged her rather uncerimoniously to the hinder part of the wagon. Finding her motionless he became alarmed, and was thunderstruck upon discovering that she had been killed by a blow on the head when he threw in the clog. Medical assistance was immediately sought, and to the surprise of the physician and wagoner, it was found that it was not a woman, but a man, who had upon him a poniard and pistols. His pockets being searched, a letter was found which begged the *bonne femme* to come the same evening to the gate of a country seat, near Geneva which promised an ample booty. Notice of this strange event being given to the Magistrates, a party of Gen. d'arms were placed in ambush near the house marked out for plunder, and in the night nine men, who came to rob it, were seized, bound, and conveyed to prison. The proprietor was then awoke, and leaned with astonishment, that he had been saved from eminent peril of his life by the imprudence of a wagoner. Inspired by gratitude at this discovery, he has settled a pension for life on his unconscious deliverer. Among the nine in custody is a liberated galley convict of the arrondisements of Mantau.

JOHNSON'S AMERICAN

ANODYNE LINAMENT,

OR,

LIQUID OPODELDOC.

SUPERIOR in strength and medical virtues to any of the kind ever offered to the public. It is used with the most happy effects for Rheumatism, for strains, bruises and swellings; for asthma, for hard, dry, spasmodic coughs, and for hooping cough: for pains and soreness in the stomach and sides; for pains and itching in the ears, &c. &c.

It is a certain cure for sore lips, toothache and CHILBLAINS.

*** In consequence of the unprecedented demand for this Opodeldoc the price has been reduced to 37 1-2 cents each.

☞ Sold wholesale and retail by *ASA BARTON*, Agent for the Proprietor.

—ALSO—

By the Proprietor at Sullivan—Glazier, & Co. Hallowell—George Coe, Portland—S. Farnsworth, Esq. Bridgton—Charles Lowell, Ellsworth—and most of the Apothecaries and Grocers in various parts of Maine and Massachusetts.

A liberal discount made to wholesale dealers. eoptf 38

Norway, Jan. 22.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office in Norway, July 1, 1829.

Joel Blaisdel. Lucy Turner,
Samuel Baldwin, Isaac Lovejoy.

INCREASE ROBINSON, *A. P. M.*

RAKES of a superior quality for sale by JERE. MITCHELL.

Norway, July 1.

HENRY POOR

HAS just received for the Spring and Summer trade,

40 BALES & CASES,

Consisting of every description of

Piece Goods—

Such as Merino, Brocade, Valencia and Raw Silk Shawls and Mantles, Canton and Nankin Crapes; Italian do.; Gauze Veils and Hkfs; Fig'd and Plain, Mull; Swiss and Jacknett Muslins; Fancy hkfs, Great Lot of Calicoes from 10 cts to 33 the yard; Black Double Lace and Lace Veils; Gloves; Hosiery, &c. &c.

50 Pieces Broadcoths,

all shades,—☞CHEAP.☜

ALSO—One Case (100) Superior

LEGHORN BONNETS,

FROM 5 TO 9 DOLLARS,

on close examination—from 3 to 4 dollars less than last year, particularly fine ones. ALSO

Bales Sheetings, Shirtings, Ticks, Derrys, Jeans, Stripes, Drills, Cassinetts, etc. etc. for sale by

HENRY POOR.

N. B. As usual, a good assortment of FEATHERS, in first rate order.

Portland, May, 1829. 10wep46

German, Scotch, and Irish Linens.

4 and 5 4 Scotch and Irish Sheetings and Shirtings; Long Lawns; Brown and White Russia Sheetings and Diapers; and a great variety of Linen Goods, just received and for sale cheap by T. O. BRADLEY,

No. 6, Mussey's Row.

Portland, May 26.

MORE NEW BOOKS.

JUST received and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore by the subscriber, Wilkins' Astronomy, Flint's System of Surveying, New and complete Dream Book, Man of feeling, the Gamesters, Campmeeting Hymns, Obi on three fingered Jack, the Rifleman's Comrade, George Barnwell, Masonry unveiled by Morgan, Blue Laws, Adventures of Don Quixotte, Children of the Abbey, Scotish Chiefs, Hoggs' Poems, Saints Rest, Jay's Prayers, Tales for Girls, Tales for Boys, History of Rinaldo Rinaldina the captain of Banditti, One hundred and nine days on the Continent, Fame and Fancy or Voltaire improved, Essays to do Good by Cotton Mather, the Foresters, History of the North American Indians, Rev. Rowland Hill's Village Dialogues, Charlotte Temple, Charlotte's Daughter, Ancient History of Universalism, Universalist Hymn Books, Benjamin's Architecture, Northern Regions, Golden Treasury, Goldsmith's Works, Life of Washington, Life of Franklin, Three Spaniards, Devil on two sticks, Alonzo and Melissa, Life of Jackson, Life of Judas Iscariot, Visit to the sea side, Percy Anecdotes, Moore's Works, Baron Trenk, Galaxy of Wit, Tales of a Grandfather, &c. &c.

All of the above with a great variety of other Books in History, Voyages, Travels, Biography, and together with School and Classical Books are constantly kept on hand, and will be sold cheap. Any book not on hand whether published in the United States or Europe will be procured at short notice and on favorable terms.

Also, for sale Greenleaf's NEW MAP AND STATISTICS OF MAINE. It will be recollected that there were but few copies of this work printed more than were subscribed for.—Gentlemen who wish to be in possession of a work which is superior to any thing of the kind published, should make immediate application.

Likewise on hand, writing, letter, drawing and wrapping paper, by the ream or less quantity; White and Brown, Bonnet and Press Papers. Cash or Books given for Rags.

ASA BARTON, *Agent.*

Norway, July 1, 1829. 3w

The following STANDARD MEDICINES have ever proved a safe, economical and efficacious cure for some of the most dangerous diseases:—

DR. RELFE'S AROMATIC PILLS,

☞**FOR FEMALES.**

THIS Medicine has for a long time been an established favorite with that class of society for which it was solely designed. They purify the Blood, quicken its circulation, assist the suspended operations of nature by removing those dangerous and critical obstructions to which the healthy as well as valetudinarian are subjected, and are a general remedy for the prevailing complaints among the female part of society. The Pills are particularly efficacious in the Green Sickness, Palpitation of the Heart, Giddiness, Short Breath, Sinking of the Spirits, Dejection and Disinclination to Exercise and Society. Married ladies will find the Pills equally useful, except in cases of pregnancy, *when they must not be taken*; neither must they be taken by persons of hectic or consumptive habits. They may be used successfully by either Men or Women in all Hypochondriac, Hysteric or Vaporish disorders. In all cases of this description, the Pills purify, invigorate, and revive the disordered system. Price $1,50 a box.

DYSPEPSIA,

OR INDIGESTION,

OF long standing, and of the most obstinate character, has been immediately relieved, and often permanently cured, in a variety of cases that have occurred in Boston and vicinity, by using for a short time

DR. RELFE'S VEGETABLE SPECIFIC AND ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

both of which are to be taken together, according to *valuable, plain and practical directions*, accompanying the Specific.

*** The above valuable medicines are prepared from the original *Recipe* in MS. of the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY, by his *immediate Successor* and the *sole Proprietor*, T. KIDDER, and sold wholesale by him at his counting room, over No. 97, (formerly called No. 70,) Court street, head of Hanover street, near Concert Hall, Boston, and retailed by his special appointment, (together with all the valuable Medicines as prepared by the late Dr. Conway,) by ASA BARTON,

☞Observe that none are genuine without the written signature of T. Kidder, on the outside printed wrapper.

☞A large discount made to those who buy to sell again.——June 2. 49

.G C. LYFORD,

WOULD inform his friends and customers that he has recently received a large supply of

STAPLE AND FANCY ARTICLES,

which he is selling as low as any one in town—For proof of which *call and see.*

He has on hand a good assortment of

BROADCLOTHS & *CASSIMERES,*

Flannels; Lastings; Denmark Satins; Cassinetts; Cotton Cassimeres; Derries; Irish Linens; Long Lawns; Linen Damask; Linen Cambrics; Black Synshaws; Lustrings, Levantines; Col'd Sarsnetts; Stripe Silks; Strip'd Levantines; Fig'd Gros de Naples; Black & Col'd Satin Levantines; Bl'k Canton and Napkin Crapes; Bl'k Crape Dresses; Italian Crapes; Press'd Crapes; Fancy Silk, Gauze and Barage H'dkfs; Silk and Gauze Scarfs; Bonnet, Cap and Belt Ribbons; Berkley & Wellington Cravats; Battiste and Muslin Cravats; Flag Silk & Bandanna Hkfs; Cotton Flag Handkerchiefs; Strip'd Corded, Check'd & Shaded Cambrics; Muslin Dresses; Plain and Fig'd Book Muslins; Plain & Fig'd Swiss Muslins; Plain & Fig'd Jackonet Muslins; Valentia, Raw Silk, Crape, Brocade and Merino Shawls; Raw Silk and Cashmere Mantles; 3—4 and 5—4 London Bl'k Bombazines; 5—4 Bl'k Merino Bombazines; English and Scotch Ginghams; White Cambrics and Cambric Muslins; Mull Muslins; Dimities; Brown, Plaided and Striped Battistes.

Brown Bonnet Cambrics; Slate and Bl'k Cambrics; Copperplates and Calicoes; Silk, Cotton and Worsted Hosiery; Cotton and Worsted Socks; Cotton, Worsted, Silk, and Velvet Vestings; Cotton and Silk Umbrellas; fine assortment Parasols; Common and Paris Kid Gloves; Ladies and Gentlemens' Super. Horse Skin Gloves; Bl'k and White Silk Gloves; Gentlemens' Beaver and Buck Gloves; Thread and Bobbinett Laces and Edgings; Mecklen Laces; Bl'k and White Bobbinett Laces for Veils; Bl'k and White Rich Lace Veils; White and Green Gauze Veils; Paper, Bonestick and Feather Fans; Blue and Strip'd Jeans; Silk Braids and Cords; Sewing Silks; Twist; Buckram;—Padding; Brown Linen; Buttons; Boxes Cotton Balls; Cotton and Linin Floss; Plaid Table Cloths; Spool Cotton; Wire Cotton &c.

—*ALSO*—

A general Assortment of American

Cottons

such as Brown and Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings; Tickings; Checks; Ginghams; Warp Yarns. LIKEWISE,

Just opened, 1 Case containing 70 Ladie's

LEGHORN, BOLIVAR

Hats,

of a *superior style and quality* to any before offered in this town. The Leghorns are all *fine* but very cheap, at 5, 6, 7, 8, & 10 dollars. A few Black Leghorn *Bonnets* from 1,25 to $2,00 each.

Portland, June 15, 1829. 6wis 51

☞*TO DEALERS AND FAMILIES in the United States.*

The following Vegetable Preparations are recommended as

INVALUABLE MEDICINES

FOR FAMILIES.

BALM OF EGYPT.

Price one Dollar per Bottle.

THIS celebrated medicine will cure Coughs, Asthmas, Hooping-Cough Liver Complaint, &c. Many persons have effectually been relieved by it in Boston. Mr. Benjamin Kimball and others.

GERMAN RHEUMATIC DROPS.

THIS preparation will cure the rheumatism in twenty four hours. It has given many relief, in most obstinate cases, in fifteen minutes; and is considered by those who have used it, superior to any articles known for this disorder.

For sale by ASA BARTON, Agent. Orders directed to LEADER DAM, Boston, for any of the following Medicines punctually attended to. July 3. 1

Also, for sale as above, Dr. Galen's Restorative Elixer; Dr. Galen's Salt Rheum Ointment; Dr. Galen's Anti-Bilious Pills; German Toothace Drop's; Dr. Mitchell's celebrated Remedy for Chilblains; German Headache Powders.

BROWN COTE PALY.

1 CASE, 500 yds, just received from New York, and for sale by T. O. BRADLEY.

Portland, June 23.

☞STOCKS.☜

20 Dozen blk. and Bronze Kid—Plain Hair filled Silk, Navarino watered &c. all colors, with Ribbons, Knots and Bows just received and for sale *cheap*, by

THOMAS O. BRADLEY.

MORE NEW GOODS AT BARGAINS!!!

JUST received 38 Packages of *BRITISH AND DOMESTIC*

Piece Goods,

Which will be sold at much lower prices than usual.—Purchasers will do well to look at *this lot*—as they contain some very fine *Bargains.*

No. 7, Mussey's Row, Middle-street, Portland.

JOHN DOW.

June 25. 1 6w

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54 47 40 32 51 41 18 43

WERE the drawn ballots in the first Class of the Maine State Lottery, New Series. Another Class draws on the 25th instant, and as Dame Fortune has established head quarters at BARTON'S Lottery Office, persons who are in want of Cash would do well to call and purchast a Ticket, thereby securing to themselves a handsome fortune at a cheap rate. Barton has sold within a few days, prizes of $1000, $200 anp several of fifty dollars. The next Class contains prizes of 6000, 2000, 1500, 1200, and 10 of 1000 dollars.

Tickets only *three dollars*—Quarters 75 cents. Call immediately, if you would have a ticket, as they now sell rapidly at BARTON'S.

Norway, July 3, 1829. 1 4w

ASA BARTON, AGENT,

GRATEFUL for the very liberal patronage which he has heretofore received from his friends, has concluded to remain at this place, and has just had consigned to his care and for sale, a much larger assortment of

BOOKS, STATIONARY,

AND

Fancy Goods,

than he has usually kept, which he is authorized to sell at much less than formerly.—Among his fancy Goods are a great variety of Bonnet, cap, belt and common Ribbons; wide Bobbinnet Lace; thread, bobbinnet & Mecklin Laces and Edgings; marking canvass; gauze and cashmere Handkerchiefs; raw silk Shawls; black and white silk Gloves; Kidd do; Norwich and Canton Crapes; black Bombazine; cambric, mull, figur'd and plain muslin; plain and figured Cambrics; brown Cambrics; Battiste; bonnet Silks; tabby Velvets; Millinetts; elastic garters; black silk, and flag Hdkfs; Vesting; Umbrellas; Parasols; Cotton Hose; Batting, &c. with a good assortment of

BONNETS AND CAPS,

Crapes; worked muslin points; Veils; Fans; artificial Flowers, &c. &c together with a small lot of **GLASS WARE,** such as Lamps; Dishes; Plates, Pitchers; Tumblers; cut glass and plain wines; Salts; Castors. Gilt and Mahogany framed Looking Glasses; Dressing glasses, &c.

—*ALSO*—

Razors of the first quality; razor Straps; Penknives; Scissors; Snuff Boxes; corkscrews; scissor chains; tooth, head and clothes Brushes; paper folders; Inkstands; cases Mathematical Instruments; Scales; Dividers; pocket compasses and dials, a new article; Glass, wedgwood, brass and common Inkstands; Ivory and horn Combs; Lead, camel's hair pencils; silver and steel Pens; sun glasses; shaving and ornamental Soap; wash balls; sealing wax; Wafers; Antique Oil for the hair, a very valuable article; gold rings; ear knobs and drops; Gold, hair, and silver handkerchief pins; silver thimbles; silver and steel bowed spectacles; steel and morocco spectacle cases; watch chains, seals and Keys; watch guards; pocket books; wallets; dark lanterns; black and red Ink; indellible Ink for marking on linen or cotton, with a great variety of other articles both for ornament and use. 3w52

Norway Village, June 22, 1829.

BROADCLOTHS—VERY CHEAP.

50 Ps. Black, Blue, and Fancy colors, from 1,25 to 12,50 per yard, and at least 25 per cent cheaper than ever before offered by THOMAS O. BRADLEY.

ALSO AS ABOVE:

3 1-2 pairs Patent Pistols,
2 Percussion Fowling Pieces,
1 Elegant Sword,
4 or 5 Elegant Looking-Glasses,

Purchased at Auction and will be sold very cheap. Portland, June 23.

Charles Lord.

HAS just received an extensive assortment of WATCHES, JEWELRY, PLATED and BRITANIA WARES and FANCY GOODS of every description in the Jewelry line, likewise large

SHELL COMBS.

A handsome lot of SIDE do. of all sizes, which will be sold low.—*Middle-Street, Portland. second door from Casco Bank.*

June 17, 6w 51

ONE CENT REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber Stephen O. Stickney, an indented apprentice.—All persons are hereby forbid harbouring or trusting said Stickney on my account, as I shall pay no debts of his contracting after this date. WILLIAM JOHNSTON.

Fryeburg, June 15, 1829. 3w

CROCKERY WARE.

H. WHITMAN,

(AT the store formerly occupied by Leach & Whitman,) No. 6, Merchant's Row, keps constantly on hand, assorted crates for country trade. Former customers of L. & W. are requested to call.

Portland, June 17, 1829.

AT COST.

50 LEGHORN HATS, by T. O. BRADLEY. Portland, June 23.

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10 Ps. CARPETINGS at reduced prices by THOS. O. BRADLEY.

Portland, June 23.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MOSES' INTERVIEW.

Aloft on Sinai's flaming Mount,
In majesty sublime;
Red forked-lightnings glar'd around,
With rattling thunder's chime.

When Israel's leader heard the word,
Which shook the astonish'd pole;
And caus'd the ocean from its bed,
In frighted waves to roll.

The august voice the prophet knew,
It spoke the Hebrew's name;
'Twas he who spoke on Horeb's brow,
And made the bush a flame.

A cloud of awful darkness fell
Upon Mount Sinai's height;—
The ferocious Tiger sought his den,
With horror and affright.

Vesuvius with its burning breath,
Nor Ætna can compare;
Nor Hecla vomiting its fires,
Such frightful aspect wear.

A car of saphire roll'd along
On wheels of radiant light;
The Almighty wrapt himself in clouds,
And veil'd his face from sight.

The feather'd minstrels ceas'd their notes,
And hush'd was every voice;
When the loud clangoring trumpet of God
Did sound with thrilling noise.

In hollow caves the echo 'woke,
To aid the scene sublime;
While sheets of fire from Sinai's top,
The darken'd air did climb.

Swift to their tents the Hebrews flew,
With loud confused noise;
When from the midst of smoke and flames
Was heard Jehovah's voice.

Lo! when he spoke the mountain shook—
The valleys quaked with fear;
While Moses stood with holy awe,
The Almighty's word to hear.

The great I AM his mandates wrote
On consecrated stone;
A radient smile adorn'd his face,
And rainbows round him shone.

URSULA.

NORWEGIAN WAR SONG.

Sons of the mountain, sons of the lake,
Sons of the forest, old Norway, awake!
They come from the East, ten thousand or more;
But lakes are behind them, and foes are before
Shall old Norway cease to be Norway the free?
Each face to a Swede, each back to a tree,
Were our foes thrice ten thousand, our rocks should repeat
The groan of the Swede, as he falls at your feet.

Your mother's have nursed you; your fathers till now,
Have filled you with bread by the sweat of their brow;
But let peace be around him—the sire of four score—
And drive the invader far, far from his door.

Then down from the mountain, and up from the lake!
And on from the forest! Norwegians, awake!
And rush like the storm on the thick coming foe,—
With hearts for old Norway, and death in your blow.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

ADVANCE OF THE WEST.

We copy to-day, from the Nashville Republican, an interesting account of the town of Nashville, and of its rapid improvements. Those who come among us now for the first time, can form but a very imperfect opinion of the prodigious progress which the country is making, in every thing that gives comfort, importance and influence to a people. The commercial operations of the West are immense. Who can estimate the quantity of foreign manufactures and foreign products consumed in the States bordering on the Ohio River? Whatever this may be, it is paid for by the productive industry of the country. One of the principal advantages of this commerce, is the vast amount of labor employed in carrying it on. The construction of steam boats, the machinery connected with them, and the persons employed in navigating them, make employment for thousands. These all consume the provisions of the growth of the country, thus widely extending a market for the products of the soil. They consume also a great deal of the domestictic manufactures of the West, and of the North.—Indeed the whole business of steam boat navigation operates more beneficially than the discovery of mines of the precious metals could possibly operate. It creates an incalculable power of production and re-production. This creation has given a new face to all the concerns of the country, from Pittsburg to New-Orleans, and from the latter to Franklin on the Missouri, and to Galena on the Mississippi, of which the altered condition of Nashville is but a single specimen.

NASHVILLE. In the spring of 1809, a solitary barge of sixty tons, manned with thirty-five men, was seen slowly and laboriously winding its way up the Cumberland river, until suddenly it burst upon the astonished and enraptured people of Nashville. Let our enterprising commercial brethren of the East smile in derision when they learn the joy and exultation occasioned among the inhabitants, by the arival of the little barge. Here was a country on which nature had ravished her choicest gifts—immense in extent, and unsurpassed in fertility of soil. But unless a water communication could be established with the ocean, it must forever remain insolated,& its great uatural advantages continue unimproved. This was known to every reflecting mind, and although, several years prior to this time, flat-bottom boats had descended the river to New-Orleans, still the appearance of the barge in 1809 afforded the first practical proof that the Cumberland River could be ascended by water craft of sufficient size to serve the purpose of mutual trade with that city. No wonder then that the arrival of the barge was greeted with every demonstration of pleasure and satisfaction—it was the harbinger of better days. All the doubts about the depth and navigable properties of the Cumberland had now vanished, and visions of future wealth and prosperity floated in the imaginations of even the least sanguine.—The event was announced with all due formality in the newspapers, with suitable comments & reflections on its importance. The whole country rang with intelligence. Never a countryman came to town, or an old woman to market, that did not go to see "the barge." There it lay at anchor in the river, the "observed of all observers"—a monument of human enterprise—the object of mingled admiration and astonishment. After this period, Nashville was annually visited by one or more barges, ranging between sixty and a hundred and ten tons. In 1815 there were two belonged to that place. Their mode of ascending the river was laborious and distressing beyond conception. On the Mississippi they could use the oar, but the rapid current of the Cumberland compelled them to resort to other devices. Two skiffs were prepared, each with a large coil of rope. One would dash off 50 or a 100 yards ahead of the barge, and fasten a rope to a tree on the bank. By this boat the boatmen would literally pull their heavy burden up the stream—while they were doing this, the other skiff would ascend and make fast the other rope, and so alternately. The usual time consumed in a voyage from New Orleans to this place was about 90 days, sometimes it was performed in the shorter space of 75 days.

In the years 1809–10–11, there was but one dray in the town of Nashville.

In the Spring of 1818 intelligence arrived of the approach of a Steam boat! The bank of the river for several hundred yards was lined with delighted and admiring spectators, who hailed with loud and heartfelt cheers the arrival of the General Jacksen, of 110 tons, then recently purchased by some enterprising citizens of this place. Since then how astonishingly rapid has been the progress of Nashville, in size, wealth and importance.

Fifteen years ago our market house was not much larger than a chicken coop; it is now as handsome a one as any in the United States.

In 1811 there was but one solitary dray in the town; sixty may now be seen at time.

In 1809 the arrival of the barge occasioned great excitement, and when, nine years after, a steam boat appeared, the measure of our proserity was tho't, by some, to be full! at the present time, there are ten steam boats employed in the Nashville trade! The Nashville steam boats! Where can their equal be found? It is the custom of our Editorial brethren at the Eastward, to notice every incident, which can add to the character of their respective cities, for comfort, prosperity, or importance.—Surely, then they will pardon the expression, and attribute it not to a vain boasting propensity, when we say that the three finest steam boats in the world belong to Nashville.

The steam boat Nashville, owned by Messrs. Nichol & Hill, is 480 tons burthen, and in the splendor and comfort of its cabin is unsurpassed by any boat whatever. She will carry 2200 bales of cotton with the utmost ease, and in point of speed not be excelled.

The Red Rover, which is the property of Mr. Simon Bradford, carries 540 tons, and being designed for the cotton trade, has been conssructed with similar strength, compactness, and capacity.

The Brandywine we have not seen, but learn that she is equal in size to the Red Rover, and that in all the requisites of a first rate boat, she has no superior. She is the property of Messrs. Walker & Norvell, and will carry 2500 bales of cotton without difficulty.

These three are all new boats, constructed since the last season, and could not have cost less than $100,000. They have been particularly mentioned, not with a view of disparaging the other boats in the Nashville trade, for there are several others which would reflect credit on any place, but because they are larger, more costly, and have been started the present season.

Our commercial prosperity has infused life and energy into every department of business. Numerous and extensive warehouses have been erected.

There is scarcely a spot in the city where the sound of the carpenter's hammer may not be heard. Within the last twelve months, at the lowest calculation, ten millions of brick have been laid. New and splendid dwelling-houses are every where rising up.—Broad-street and South-field will soon be filled up, and we shall have a city which for health, beauty and situation, cheapness of living, and substantial wealth and prosperity, may safely vie with any of the age, in the Union.

We cannot close these reflections, without alludingtoan institution intimately connected with the character & best interests of Nashville, we mean its University. If a shadow of doubt be entertained in the Eastern States, about the alledged superiority of the West, in the practical application of steam, or if any suppose our remarks on the subject to partake too mcch of idle and unfounded boasting, very little credit will be attached to another assertion on a different subject which we are about to hazard. It is this, that the philosophical apparatus of the University of Nashville is in every respect equal, and in some respects superior, to that of any literary institution in the United States! And why should it not? It was constructed very recently in Europe, to the special order of the Rev. Dr. Lindsley, formerly of Princeton, now the president of the University at Nashville. With such an apparatus and such a President and Professors as this institution is known to have, the limited and meagre patronage it has received from this State is astonishing. How long will men continue to appreciate at home? How long will the youth of Tennessee be sent abroad for an education, which they can receive as well, as cheaply, and as perfectly, at home? We have among us means of instruction as ample, and as varied, as can be obtained elsewhere. It is high time for the people of Tennesee to look more at home, and less abroad. They have great resources, if they will but make a proper use of them. They can establish their common schools—endow their universities—construct roads—rival the South in the culture of cotton—compete with the Manufacturers of the North, (for in mineral treasures we are abundantly rich,) and beat the world in *steam boats.*

INDIGESTION, JAUNDICE & LIVER COMPLAINTS.

☞AN EFFECTUAL REMEDY.☜

JEWETT'S improved Vegetable Pills, or German Specific, will prove a sure remedy for Indigestion, Jaundice, Diseases of the Liver, Loss of appetite, Headache, Dizziness, Weakness of the Limbs, Costiveness and Piles.

Among the many testimonials recently received of the salutary effect of these Pills, the following strong proof is summitted for examination.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. Mason Knapen, Sudbury, Vt. Sept. 3, 1823.

Dear Sir—It is with no ordinary interest that I undertake to recommend to the public the virtues of Jewett's Improved Vegetable Pills, or German Specific, for the cure of Indigestion, &c. My own case has been one of the most unconquerable kind, having long set at defiance medical aid, dieting exercises and the more fashionable Specific—the waters of Saratoga. Being totally prostrated in mind and body, I was induced almost without hope, to make use of the above named Pills; and was surprised to find their powerful, favorable effects. My distressing symptoms daily decreased, and I am now almost entirely cured of a most distressing complaint which for seven years had resisted a great variety of the most popular remedies.

Yours respectfully,
MASON KNAPEN,
Minister of the Gospel, Sudbury, Vt.

The following extract of a letter from a gentlemen of Boston was received through the Boston Post Office, dated September 14, 1828.

Sir—I am induced by the feelings of the liveliest gratitude to make known to the public the following cure by means of Jewett's Improved Vegetable Pills, or German Specific. My complaint was the Dyspepsia, attended with pain in the side and stomach, loss of appetite, &c. &c. I applied to several distinguished Physicians, and used all the medicine generally prescribed to persons in my situation; but they proved ineffectual. At last by the advice of a friend, who had been cured in a case something similar to mine, I made trial of the abovenamed Pills, and by my implicitly following the directions they gave me almost instant relief, and by using two boxes more, they effected a permaneut cure. I am now enjoying excellent health, and would heartily recommend to those persons labering under Dyspepsia, to make trial of the above medicine.

☞Many new certificates may be examined on the bill of directions.

☞Observe that the bill of directions to each genuine box is signed H. Plumley, and the label to each box is signed in the hand writing of the joint proprietor.

DR. JEWETT'S AMERICAN VEGETABLE BITTERS.

These Bitters have been extensively used for nearly thirty years, and are highly approved for indigestion, Loss of Appetite, General weakness, Heart Burn, Nausea, Jaundice, Sick Headache, &c.

They are prepared from Vegetables exclusively the growth of our own country, and are unquestionably at present before the public the most valuable remedy for those diseases in which Bitters of any sort are indicated.

*** These Bitters are prepared by Stephen Jewett, son of the late Dr. Stephen Jewett, of Rindge, N. H. and warranted to be of the same quality of those formerly prescribed by his father. Price 50 cents.

DR. JEWETT'S VEGETABLE RHEUMATIC AND STRENGTHENING PLASTERS.

for pain in the breast and side, weakness of the joints, rheumatism, &c. Price 50 cents the roll, each of which is sufficient for three Plasters. Sold by ASA BARTON, *Agent.*

Norway, April 24. eomly 43

THE NEW-YORK MEDICAL Academy.

The happy effects of the *Botanical System of Practice*, more especially of late employed in the cure of diseases, are such as entitle it to a high rank among modern improvements. The opinion long entertained in its favor, by many of the judicious, a thorough experience has now demonstrated to be well founded; and with the number and variety of its salutary achievements its reputation is increasing.

It must be evident to every discerning mind, that the present prevailing practice of medicine, which rejects this botanical aid, is at variance with our nature and our happiness. *Mercury*, the *Lancet*, and the *Knife*, are chiefly relied upon, by physicians and surgeons of the present day, for the removal of almost all the diseases incident to the human body, notwithstanding the effects of these deleterious agents, are evidently fatal to multitudes. Deeply impressed with these facts and with a view of reforming the science and practice of medicine, an individual of this city in the year 1827, procured a lot of ground and erected a handsome and convenient edifice, for an institution denominated the *United States Infirmary*, expressly for employing a reformed system of practice in the treatment of diseases; the remedial sources being chiefly derived from the productions of our own country. The course of treatment adopted by this institution was principally the result of near forty years experience of a distinguished medical reformer; which course we are happy to state, has been crowned with signal success, and proved to a demonstation, that without *Mercury*, that boasted *champion* of the MATERIA MEDICA, or other poisonous drugs, diseases generally may be cured by those more safe and salutary means which the God of Nature has so liberally scattered around us.

Animated by the past success, and with the hope of benefitting future generations an irrepressible desire has been felt, that measures commensurate with the importance of the object should be taken, to promulgate this valuable system of practice, and thereby improve and reform the noble and important science of medicine.

After reflecting for years upon the most prudent and successful method of effecting so desirable an object, it has been deemed expedient to establish a MEDICAL SCHOOL, with competent teachers, where students may receive board and instruction until they are fully qualified to practice in the various branches of the healing art upon the reformed system. We are now happy to announce, that a building for such an institution has been erected and opened for the reception of students, who can commence at any period.

The building is large and commodious, situated in Eldridge-street, between Grand and Broome, and adjoining the present U. S. Infirmary. It is in a healthy and retired part of the city, and has been completed at a great expense.

The following branches will be taught:

1. *Anatomy.*
2. *Surgery.*
3. *Theory and practice of Physic.*
4. *Midwifery, and diseases of Women and Children.*
5. *Mateira Medica and Practical Botany.*
6. *Chemistry and Pharmacy.*

The benefits to be derived, by an attendance at this institution, will, we trust, be duly appreciated by those who wish to acquire a correct knowledge of the healing art. Here the student will be taught all the modern practice which is deemed necessary, in addition to the Botanical; and in consequence of his residing in the Institution, and pursuing a systematic course of studies, combining each of these departments, he may acquire a knowledge of both in a short space of time, and at a very small expense, in comparison to that of other Medical Institutions.

There being an Infirmary connected with the Academy, the students will have the benefit of Clinical practice, by which the experimental part of medicine will be acquired with the Theory.

Another advantage held out to the students is, that all those who conform to the rules and regulations of the school, and there finish their education will have employment, with a generous compensation, secured them by the institution, to disseminate the practice of medicine in different sections of the country.

There will be no specified time to complete a course of study; but whenever the student is qualified to pass an examination he will receive a Diploma, and this Diploma will have a decided advantage over every other, as it will enable to practice in every State in the Union without molestation. Some will require one year, others two years, to complete their studies.

For the information of some we wish to state that this system of practice is essentially different from that disseminated by Dr. Thompson.

REQUISITIONS.

The qualifications for admission into the School will be:—

1. A certification of a good moral character.
2. A good English Education.

TERMS.

1. When this circular was first issued the price of Tuition alone was rated at $250, board being an extra charge.—But we have concluded in order to place it within the power of almost every person to obtain this practice, to furnish *Board* and *Tuition* both, for that sum, ($250) provided it be paid upon entering the school, as it is now particularly needed to assist in defraying the expenses of the building, &c.

2. Young men who wish to avail themselves of the benefits of the school who are not at present favored with the means, and who will bring a certificate to that effect trom a minister, justice of the peace, or a few of his neighbors in the place where he resided, will receive his board and tuition, gratuitously. It must be expressly understood, however, that all incidental expenses must be paid, which will be, including a Diploma, THIRTY DOLLARS, and which must be paid in advance. His age must not be under 19 or 20 years.

3. It will be expected that every student will provide himself with bed and bedding.

New York, May 11, 1829.

☞All persons who feel interested in the welfare of their fellow beings, and wish to have the Mercurial practice destroyed, and a better system substituted, will manifest their good wishes by remitting something to defray the expenses of those young men who may wish to avail themselves of the benefits of the Institution, who are in indigent circumstances. To those who remit a sum however small, a certificate for the amount will be sent, entitling them to receive medicine and attendance, either at the Institution, or from any who may hereafter receive instruction from it.

CURE FOR *INTEMPERANCE.*

THE effect of this medicine is such as to create a disgust for spirits, and at the same time to restore the health, purify the blood, and leave the stomach in such a state, that food sets easy and the patient finds himself in a healthy condition. Until lately all the skill of Physicians have proved unavailing to cure this disorder. This medicine, however, appears to possess all the qualities that are wanted, and one year's experience has proved its benificial effects in numerous instances.

The Medicine can be forwarded by mail, and is accompanied with directions, so that a person may administer it to himself, without the knowledge of another. Orders received by the subscriber, who is the only Agent for its sale in the State.

ASA BARTON.

Norway, June 1, 1829. 49 6w

FRENCH AND INDIA SILKS.

TEN CASES—containing Gro de Santes, Gro de Naps, Gro de Burlins, super India Satins, Levantines, Synchaws, Sarsnetsdonble, &c. all colors, just received and for sale low by T. O. BRADLEY,

May 26. No. 6, Mussey's Row.

IMPROVEMENT IN *MECHANISM & MANUFACTURES.*

IT is of the utmost importance, to all who are now concerned, or about to be interested in Manufacturing to look well to the labor-saving improvements, which are made and are making in this scientific and enlightened land.

"A small saving for a series of years, will amount to a handsome interest."

The subscriber keeps constantly on hand and offers for sale, his improved CARDING AND PICKING MACHINES.

For Merino and Native Wool, on more liberal terms than can be had in New England.

ALSO, the best

CARDS,

For Cotton and Wool *MACHINERY.*

Said Machines are less expensive, perform more and better work, occupy less room, and are tended and kept in repair easier, and require less water power, than any other now in use. A credit will be given when it may be requested, so liberal, that the machine may earn the money it costs, before paymen is required.

☞A line addressed to WARREN P. WING, Post Master, Greenwich Village, Mass. will be duly attended to—or the subscriber, who is agent for the inventor, of whom all information with respect to price erms, &c. may be obtained.

ASA BARTON.

Norway, Dec. 11, 1828.

☞PLOUGHS! PLOUGHS!☜

J. B. CROSS & CO. *Nos.* 4, 5, *and* 6, *Union Street*, would solicit the attention of *Farmers* to Freeborn's "New-York improved patent Ploughs." J. B. C. & Co. are authorized by the inventor, to warrant them to perform in *all kinds of soil*, and to be perfectly strong, and will be sold for a *less price* than any other similar ploughs. Farmers who intend purchasing this article for the next season, will find it *economy* to try Freeborn's

Portland, Dec. 30. tf36

CELEBRATED ITCH & SALT RHEUM Ointment.

PREPARED by Joel Miller. The great and merited reputation this ointment has acquired affords ample and conclusive proof of its being a cheap and efficacious cure for the Itch and Salt Rheum, and for many other eruptions of the skin, and may be used with safety by the most delicate constitutions for sale by John F. Reeves, Druggist, Exchange-street, Portland, sole agent for the N. E. States, where Druggists and others are solicited to call or send their orders to his address either for cash, credit or on commission. Tho above ointment is kept by Druggists in all the pricipal towns. For sale at the Oxford Bookstore, by Asa Barton, Agent.

Norway, Feb. 9. 1yocc

Book and Job Printing

Neatly Executed at this office with despatch